for a nine-hour workday with the present rate of wages resulted yesterday in from 3,000 to 4,000 men quitting work in the New York district. The district takes in this city. Tarrytown, Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabethper, Newark and other adjoining towns, and the machinists say that about 11,000 men are employed in it, one-third of whom work for members of the National Metal Trades Association. The principal Manhattan concerns whose men struck are R. Hoe & Co., 700 men, including apprentices: Merz & Reiss, 60 men; Economic Machine Company, 40 men and the Cameron Pump Works, East Twenty-fifth street, 35 men. Each of the seventeen odges of the New York district sent a delegate to the strike York district sent a delegate to the strike headquarters in the Clason Building in Duane street in the afternoon. After they had compared notes it was announced that nearly

three-fourths of the employers had refused

the demands, but that some of them were

likely to grant them to-day. The seventeen

delegates will form a special executive com-

mittee which will meet daily while the strike A thing that may help the men to secure their demands is that the firms in the National Metal Trades' Association are not working in harmony with the concerns outside of the organization. The employers in this district who granted the concessions asked for by the workers were made up almost entirely of manufacturers who do not belong to the organization. At the offices of the association it was said yesterday that there would be no yielding and no settlement except by means of arbitration. The strikers are accused of bad faith and of failing to live up to the agreement which was reached between them and their employees. A meeting of representatives of the association will be held this morning in the Astor House to consider the situation. It is contended by many of the employers that unless there is a general decision to agree to the men's claims some of the smaller concerns, if compelled to pay the 12% per cent. increase in wages, would be forced to the wall.

to pay the 12% per cent. increase in wages, would be forced to the wall.

Not more than 1,000 men were affected by the strike in Brooklyn. The machinists in the Worthington Pump Works to the number of 600 did not report for work in the morning, but after a meeting in Lincoln Hall in Court street they decided to resume work at noon on the understanding that their demands would be granted. There was no trouble at the Ligerwood Company's Works or at those of the E. W. Bliss Company.

The only two shops in the Eastern District affected were those of Guild & Garrison and the Division Pump Works. The machinists at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are entirely satisfied with existing conditions and will take no part in the strike. Their wages range from \$2.80 to \$3.50 a day.

isfied with existing conditions and will take no part in the strike. Their wages range from \$2.80 to \$3.50 a day.

Forty machinists employed in the repair shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey went out Several strikers made an attempt to enter the roundhouse in the morning to prevail on the men working there to engage to a sympathetic strike. They were driven away by the police.

About \$40 machinists struck at Newark They were employed by the Crocker-Wheeler Company. Watts-Campbell Company. Hewes & Phillips Iron Company. He Backus Water Motor Company and several other shops. The Crocker-Wheeler Company has offered a compromise which calls for nine and one-half hours at ten hours pay.

at Elizabeth the 300 machinists of the Cen-

At Elizabeth the 300 machinists of the Central Railroad who went out on strike Saturday refused to go to work yesterday and some three hundred employees of the car shops were compelled to quit work. The 150 machinists of the Ball-Wood Company went out and 50 platers and polishers left the shops for sympathy. The 40 machinists of the S. I. Moores Sons Company also struck About 1,000 men struck in Plainfield.

A meeting of the Allied Metal Trades was held last night at 69 St. Marks' place at which it was decided to give the machinists moral and financial support if called on to do so. The Allied Metal Trades is composed of metal polishers, iron workers, plumbers, sheet inetal workers, boilermakers, blacksmiths and metal varnishers. The organization has a membership of about 40,000 in this district.

rhose repair shops the machinists struck hid that this had not affected the traffic in no way or interfered with the running of the roads. No difficulty would be experienced, said, unless the strike lasted several

PRESIDENT O'CONNELL CONFIDENT. Says the Whole Trouble Will Be Satisfactorily Adjusted Within Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, May 20 -- President O'Connell this evening gave out the following

"From reports received to-day the in dications are that a speedy adjustment of the controversy over the question of a reduction of hours, without a reduction in wages, between the employers and the machinists will be reached. From nearly every section of the country reports are coming inthat agreements have been signed affecting a very large proportion of the men of the trade. I am of the opinion that by Wednesday 75 per cent. of the firms will have made settlements with our association. In a few cities throughout the country the strike may be prolonged for several days, but I am confident that the whole trouble will be satisfactorily adjusted throughout our entire jurisdiction within ten days or two weeks. The demands of the machinists are unquestionably within reason, especially at this tionably within reason, especially at the time when we are enjoying as great if not greater prosperity than ever before in the nistory of the country. The employers of machinists fully realize this statement and I am confident will not allow their factories to lie fidle nor their business arrangements

We ask for a nine-hour day without reduction in wages, with the adoption of ar reduction in wages, with the adoption of an apprenticeship system and the number of poys that shall be employed, in order that the apprentice may have an opportunity to learn the trade within a given number of years. We ask that an arrangement shall be made wherely all future differences may be adjusted by arbitration, thus preventing strikes end lock-outs. We insist that every machinist shall have the right to join our union and that there shall be absolutely no discrimination because of his membership in our organization. We ask that the machinists employed by each firm shall have the right to be represented by a committee in case grievances of any kind may arise, in order that the involved member may not be placed in an unfair position of sacrificing his lob wen he may have any question withis employer. With an agreement containing the above clauses I am confident that the highest results will be obtained both to the employer and employee. "To to 5 o'clock reports show that 904 firms have signed the agreements or made satisfactory arrangements with our local organizations. The number of machinists employed by these firms is approximately 30,000." v these firms is approximately 30,000

THE STRIKE ELSEWHERE

Concessions in Several Places - Strike May Not Be Long-Lived.

CIPVELAND, Ohio, May 20 Cleveland machinists gained a partial victory to-day when the Kilby Manufacturing Company, the Moore Manufacturing Company and the

MACHINISTS' STRIKE IS ON.

ABOUT 3.500 MEN STOP WORK IN THE NEW YORK DISTRICT.

A Tendency Here and Throughout the Country to Make Concessions Seems to Indicate That the Tie-Up Will Not Be One of Great Importance or of Very Long Duration.

The long taiked of strike of the machinists for a nine-hour workday with the present rate of wages resulted yesterday in from the protection.

The long taiked of strike of the machinists for a nine-hour workday with the present rate of wages resulted yesterday in from the protection of parts of the engines for six boats of the Holland submarine type which are being built for the Brisish Government and that work will be delayed if the strike continues for an time.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The machinists' strike does not seriously affect Chicago. Only 180 men struck, and before noon forty-five had returned to work. The negotiations pending between the machinists and members of the National Metal Trades Association of Empiopers prevented the strike becoming more general. In Chicago there are 5,000 machinists and about 275 manufacturing concerns. Every one of these plants is anxiously awaiting the outcome.

including the small repair shops at Berkeley of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, are

ployed by the Providence Engineering

It is believed that most of the local this will give in.

New Haven, 150: Hartford, 2,000; Bridgeport, 1,200; Waterbury, 500; Derby, 500; New Britain, 200; New London, 150; Meriden, 125; Norwich, 75; Norwalk, 50; Bristol, 40, and other places about 500.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. May 20—Two hundred and fifty machinists walked out this morning. They expect to win quickly, because the shops are crowded with work.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. May 20—About 200 machinists are out on strike here. Two firms have granted the demands made by the workmen.

THE STRIKE IN THIS STATE

One Shop in Newburgh Refuses the Machinista

Demands-34 Shops in Rochester Sign.

NEWBURGH, May 20. - The machinists em

ployed at the works of the Newburgh Ice Ma-

chinists are idle here to-day.

intimidation, but he objected to enjoining the strikers from using money to get persons not to work for the firm. He called attention to the fact that the Legislature had passed a law in 1883 providing that two or more persons may combine for the purpose of using lawful means to induce others to strike, and insisted that the Vice-Chancellor's injunction was too broad.

"I purposely made it broad," said the Court. "I intend to protect the voung women who are trying to earn their living in this mill. They are not to be hooted at, yelled at or serenaded in any manner."

Mr. Van Blarcom said that his clients would have to give up the strike or be in contempt unless this order was modified. The Vice-Chancellor laid the case over for two weeks.

restraining the strikers from gathering in crowds around the mills for the purpose of

annoying and intimidating the employees

The lawyer said that no fault was found with

that part of the order restraining violence or

intimidation, but he objected to enjoining

7.000 BRICKLAYERS IDLE.

The Lock-Out in This City Was Practically Complete One Yesterday.

pany, Flynn & Emrich. Successive the Collines of the Marchine Company and Mesers. Sinciars of Scott Wood, general manager of the Mary and Sect. Company, and this morning that the works would not be crippled by the Strike. Wood, general manager of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general end of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general manager of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general manager of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general end of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general manager of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general manager of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general end of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general manager of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general end of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general end of the Mary and Sect. Wood, general end of the Sect. The lock-out which the Mason Builders' Association have declared against the Bricklayers' Union went into general effect yes-

When the strike on the United Traction Company's lines was declared, the men, twenty-two in number, who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, quit work When they returned to go to work on Saturday they were informed that the agreement which ended the strike did not affect them at all. Mr McNamara said his company would offer to furnish the power to the men to operate the road if they would pay the interest on the bonds and pay the operating expenses. Whatever was left they might divide among themselves. This proposition was not favorably received by the men. penters and blacksmiths, as well as the machinists.

SHARON, Pa. May 20 - A strike of machinists at the Continental Iron Mill at Wheatland this morning was averted by Trustee R. S. Henderson, who acceded to the demands of the men who asked a nine-hour day and an increase in wages of 12½ per cent.

Every machinist in Sharon is out, and there is no indication of either side yielding. All of the large steel and iron works are affected by the strike.

Norfolk, Va., May 20.—No union machinists employed in Norfolk or Berkeley reported for work this morning, with the exception of about ten men employed by small firms. All other shops in the two towns, including the small repair shops at Berkeley of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, are

Will Be No Strike on the Tunnel. The threatened strike of the rock drillers

and tool sharpeners which was to have gone into effect to-morrow will probably not take place at all. Delegate Green of the union is said to have made his strike speech at the Central Federated Union meeting on Sunday in a fit of enthusiasm because there happens to be a great deal of strike talk going on at of the Norfolk and Southern Rairoad, are idle.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20—About four hundred machinists quit work this morning Two hundred and fifty of the strikers are employed by the Corliss Engine Works, which is controlled by the International Power Company, and the remainder are averlaged by the Providence Engineering. ment made in order to prevent future trouble

Striking Shoemakers Will Go to England.

employed by the Providence Engineering
Company
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 20—Eight hundred machinists in this valley went on strike
this morning. The only shops working are
the Vulcan Works in this city and in Pittston
and the Sheldon Axle Works of this city,
where the demands of the men were granted.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20—About eighteen
hundred machinists went out on strike today. Twenty-four firms are involved.
Nine firms, employing altogether about six
hundred men, acceded to the machinists'
demands and are running full force.
WILMINGTON, Del., May 20—About 350
machinists out of 600 out work this morning.
Of that number fifty-five are to return tomorrow, their request having been granted.
It is believed that most of the local firms will
give in. The 400 custom shoe workers who went on a general strike last week for 50 cents a pair advance in wages met yesterday at Central Hall and reported that they had decided tral Hall and reported that they had accused to pay the passage to England of some of the strikers. Twenty-four applications for passages were filed. It was said that the custom trade is good in England and that there is a great demand for men there. About 200 men will be sent to England if the strike is not settled within a week.

Rochester Street Laborers on Strike. ROCHESTER, May 20. - About fifteen hundred laborers employed on street improvements struck this morning for a raise from \$1.50 1 day to \$1.75.

CARDINAL RAMPOLIA.

The Man Who May Be the Next Pope.

firms have granted the workmen.

NEW HAVEN. May 20—The machinists' strike in Connecticut called out 6,000 men, distributed as follows:

BAY CHY. Mich. May 20—Six hundred machinists employed in the shops here went out on strike to-day.

Tolepo, Ohio, May 20—Six hundred machinists employed in the shops here went out on strike to-day. The name of the Cardinal Secretary of State has figured a great deal in the newspapers lately. Sprung from a noble Sicilian gray, dark complexion and mild dark eyes which drooping eyelids give a pensive expression. His step is firm and elastic, in spite of a somewhat nervous temperament. The Italian Liberals do not like him. He is their bete noire, the embodiment in their eyes of infransigenra or extreme opposition ployed at the works of the Newburgh Ice Machine and Engine Company went out on strike to-day. The company declined to grant the demand for nine hours a day, except at nine hours' pay. The machinists at the Coldwell-Wilcox Company's shop did not go out, as they claim to have a satisfactory arrangement with the company The union men left the shipyard of Thomas S. Marvel & Co., the non-union men kept are work.

Rechnester, May 20—Out of forty shops in the city, six refused to sign the agreement demanded by the machinists' union and 260 men were called out.

In Seneca falls more than 500 machinists went out on strike this morning. This action is up all the leading machine factories in that town.

Albany, May 20.—The machinists of Albany do not expect to take part in the general strike. The thousand employed in the West Albany shops of the New York Central railroad say that if the demands in other places are recognized the company undoubtedly would increase wages.

OUARRIMEN MAKE DEMANDS.

They Call for a Reduction in Working Honswith the Same Pay as Now.

WESTERL: R 1. May 20.—The granted workers of Westerly were surprised this morning, but not agreeably, by the receipt of a circular signed by the committee of quarrymen would expect a reduction of the course of a circular signed by the committee of quarrymen would expect a reduction of the guarrymen would expect a reduction of the course of a circular signed by the committee of quarrymen would expect a reduction of the guarrymen chine and Engine Company went out on to the pretensions of the Italian Government.

THE MORAL OF THE MORGAN DEAL POINTED OUT.

merican Subsidies Will Mean Ruin to British Shipowners, Says J. R. Ellerman of the Leyland Line Government Restrictions That Should Have Been Withdrawn Years Ago.

LONDON, May 10 .- The pervousness with hich Englishmen are beginning to regard the constantly increasing stress of American competition in all directions is daily more apparent in the columns of the English press. A good example of this is an article written for the Daily Mail by J. R. Ellerman, the chairman of the Leyland Line, who sold the company's fleet to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. "How We Are Killing Our Shipping Trade" and "The Moral of the Pierpont Morgan Deal" are the heading and sub-heading of the article, which runs as follows:

"As one who for the last few years has been largely interested in the development and welfare of the British mercantile marine I feel that it may not be without interest to the community at large to appreciate some of the difficulties and restrictions which shipowners have to contend with, and the disadvantages which would arise should the American Government grant large subsidies to American-owned steamers

"The Government of this country unfortunately proceeds in its attitude on matters affecting trade generally on the footing that what suited the conditions ruling thirty years ago or a different generation are equally applicable to conditions affecting trade and competition to-day. Acts of Parliament which have been passed s" ling shipping, even before the advent of steam, are still on the statute book and law, and ship owners are made to comply with them to the detriment of the country's welfare, although the provisions are absolutely obsolete, and in our system of government no provision i made for removing or altering any act which by effluxion of time becomes obsolete and inapplicable. "The Government proceeds in its present

fiscal policy, allowing other nations by restrictive and prohibitive tariffs to exclude the goods and commerce of our country, without attempting in any way by counter duties on the imported products of such country to modify such tariffs or assist the merchant or manufacturer, the consequence being that our trade is shut out from such countries. Prior to the Mckinley tariff much larger and more important shipments were carried by the English steamers to America than is now the case, notwithstanding the enormous growth in the meantime f the commerce of the world, as population nd enterprise have grown, and now nearly ne-tenths of the freight of the round voyage of the cargo steamers trading with the United States and English ports is supplied from America and received mainly from the American railroads. "Other countries foster the shipowning

and carrying trade by subsidies and bounties; our Government place restrictions and difficulties in their way. It is notorious that second-hand steamers which can no longer be profitably run under the British flag are sold every year to foreigners and placed under foreign flags not to be broken up, bu to be sailed in and out of our ports, manned with fewer hands, and loaded more deeply than the laws of this country permit, but, country, and therefore in active competition | immense benefit. with English vessels restricted by obsolete and irritating regulations.

These steamers can make substantia surance rate, thus showing that our under writers do not consider that there is any extra risk involved Some two or three years ago a difference was allowed in what was alled the North Atlantic loud line on steam ers over 350 feet long. This on some steamers running in our line meant aloss in the winter one-tenth in its earning power. The refrement has since been lowered, but prio

There is serious danger that the American Government will grant large subsidies to American-owned shipping. This cannot but have very serious effects on the English carrying trade, as it is idle to anticipate that the present or any English Government will even attempt to place countervailing duties on American bottoms entering English ports, as such action is entirely opposed to what has happened in the past, Governments preferring the trade to pass away from the ountry rather than do anything to protect , and only when too late, I am afraid, will the matter receive the attention it deserves

"The American principle of exporting surplus manufactures at a loss where necessary n order to maintain prices at home, cannot but in time have an effect on the trade of this country; and a time will come when the thoughtful workingman will demand some different attitude of the Government on matters affecting trade.

"The danger of a subsidy to Americanowned steamers in the past was not so serious. family, he is now 57 years of age. He is of as original cost for building in the United tall, straight and well-proportioned figure, States was so much greater; but with the in with black hair slightly streaked with ventive and progressive character of their community, and the labor restrictions and high cost here, the difference is rapidly disappearing, and with time, I think, cheaper steamers will be built in America than on this side, fostered as the trade will no doubt be by heavy subsidies, and helped as it will be by the most modern and improved machinery and appliances for building, coupled with cheap steel and coal.

"The English mercantile marine will always lead and be able to take care of itself on an equal footing or fair competition, but how can it be expected to do more than compete on even terms? Should the American Government grant a subsidy equal to, if not greater than, the net earning power of the English steamer under present conditions. by the additional tonnage seeking employment, built in consequence of such subsidy of the round trip without any counter duties it is evident the English shipowner must be placed at an enormous disadvantage. What was sufficient a generation ago no

competition, with its immense wealth, energy, and natural resources, will grow year by year, and what was sufficient under a different condition of affairs thirty or more day of a circular signed by the committee of the largest shops in Cleveland, belonging to the Maximal Metal Trades Association, granted all but one of the employees' demands. They gave in to the men on all demands except the 12's per cent, increase over the existing ware role per hour. This demand was not granted for the reason that these companies and recently increase over the existing ware role per hour. This demand was not granted for the reason that these companies and recently increase over the existing ware role per hour. This demand was not granted for the reason that these companies and recently increase over the existing ware role per hour. This demand applies only the machinists returned to work. About 1600 meanthmats are now out and more will go out on Fuesday morning Aloes and the machinists returned to work to-day for machinists who refused to work to-day for machinists of have graped in the demands of the machinists of have graped to the demands of the machinists of have graped to the demands of the machinists of the demands of the machinists we like from America, or if we do we have to is no shock, but a gentle current, which car take them as emigrants, the reason being ries vigor and strength to every nerve in that an old act has never been repealed, and the body.

modation, not according to the number pro- Inhaler cures Catarrii. Grippe. Brone Price (with all medicines complete). \$1.0 tonnage of the steamer, while the foreign vessel carrying emigrants complying with the regulations as to emigrants in force in their own country may call at our ports for first-class or saloon passengers, and not be first-class or saloon passengers, and not be trial size 5 cents.

BRITISH SHIPPING'S PERIL. | capacity for emigrante beyond the English accommodation than is required under the English law. There is no doubt that these and other restrictions are telling on the British mercantile marine in the present stress of competition.

"Another disadvantage the English shipowner has, compared with the American trader, and an incentive to any American owning English ships to place them under the American flag when an opportunity arises, is the income tax, from which he is entirely free, but which now represents not less than 6 per cent, of our earnings." Commenting upon this article the Mail

says editorially: "It will be noted that Mr. Ellerman is under no delusions as to the future of British shipping. He sees clearly enough, what every Englishman who does not wilfully close his eyes must see, that subsidies to American shipping are certain to come in the United States. Some of us are still deploring the effects of the sugar bounties, which have ruined the British West Indies and crushed the industry of sugar refining in Great Britain. And what has happened in the case of sugar is going to happen in that of shipping.

Other nations will protect themselves by retaliatory duties, and thus the effect of the new bounties will fall with aggravated weight upon British trade. The British Government is bound to apathy by certain shibboleths and formulas of forty years ago, formulas which each year of the industrial and economic conflict is proving more and more clearly to have no foundation of fact. "It was all very well to lay down the rule that governments ought to stand aloof from trade, at a time when British traders, from the advantage which a long start in the adoption of machinery and of the factory system had given them, were able more than to hold their own against backward rivals, and when their chief danger was that foreign governments would interfere with tariffs to neutralize this start. But to-day everywhere throughout the world, except only in England, governments march hand in glove with the trader and manufactures and place the whole machinery of the State at the back of industry. In England it is held that the community must make no sacrifices for trade; abroad the converse theory is adopted. Lamennais's dictum that human society is based upon mutual giving is the law of State life on the Continent, in America and even in our colonies."

QUICK CURES WITH X-RAYS. Inventor of Two New Tubes Says They'll Be of Great Service.

LONDON, May 10 -Mr George H. Smith Cardiff electrical inventor, has invented two new X-ray tubes, which he says have several important advantages over the Rontgen-ray tube.

The No. 1 new X-ray tube renders the flesh invisible and the bones visible on the photographic plate, and the No. 2 tube renders oth the flesh and bones invisible, only photographing the foreign substances or material

Both the new tubes, he says, need shorter exposures, and give finer definitions than are large picture of the late Queen, seated on somewhat critical, the renal disease from exposures, and give finer definitions than are picture of the late Queen, scatted of which he suffers making all the more rapid over they have the additional advantage of being non-injurious. Persons who have ubmitted their bodies to the influence of the present X-rays for long exposures know nevertheless, earning the same freight and to their cost the injury set up by the rays, carrying goods which are insured at the same and consequently the last-mentioned adrates as would be received and paid in this vantage of the new tubes cannot fail to be of Mr. Smith makes a still wider claim, and

that is that the No. 1 tube can be used beneficially in all ailments in the flesh portion o rofits, and this without any alteration of the the body, the pains from scalds and burns, by being put every few hours under the inuence of the tube, being considerably de creased, and the new growth of skin brought about in a much shorter time than usual. In case of severe operation or wounds

the lives of many patients, the wounds can conths of nearly 1,000 tons in the dead-weight | be made to unite and grow together, he says, carrying capacity of the steamer or a decrease within forty-eight hours, while typhoid fever, cholera and other diseases which chiefly attack the intestines can be quickly overcome appearance. M. Constant is a man who y the repeated use of the new rays. The No. 2 tube, he says, will be of special

of the body. Broken bones, which at present be trusted for a moment in the realms of into the park, or at least on to the terrace. take many weeks to unite, can now be more pone, ankle, rib, &c., by being put alternately and in a portrait of Queen Victoria such a upon to eat anything. At these times when quickly healed a broken arm, leg. collarinder the influence of the rays of the No 1. tube and the No. 2 tube, being successfully united in from three to ten days.

350 Names in the List for 210 Police Jobs. Commissioner Murphy received from the nen eligible to appointment as policemen From these 210 patrolmen will be appointed

Strike in Knabe Plano Factory.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20 -All of the polshers and varnish workers in the Knabe piano factory quit work to-day as the result, of a disagreement with their employers.

by cable, the portrait of the daughters of Mr. Wertheimer. It is a really wonderful piece of work. Technically it is a master-

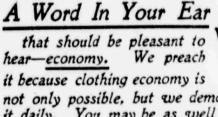
BIG BILLS



Munyon's doctors have the latest im proved electrical and other appliances for the treatment of disease. Thousands of families in Greater New York depend en- capacity of seeing," says the editor of the tirely on Munyon's Remedies They keep these remedies in their homes and can repel the first attack of disease. Among them are thousands who have tried other doctors longer applies. Competition of foreign without obtaining a permanent cure. Becountries grows every year, and America's sides these an average of eight hundred patients are under the advice, free of charge, by Munyon's doctors. These families never pay a cent for doctors' bills. The have years ago no longer rules with the same force | no big medicine bills. Munyon s Kemedies to-day, and the question of these foreign | cure them more quickly than the old methods. subsidies and the restrictions in our mercan- They lose less time, labor and wages from sickness. Their systems are not poisoned by drugs. Diseases of the nervous sysare not allowed in our fine new steamers to tem, which are the most frequent, are treated portrayed on a civilian's garment as they charge less than £10 for first-class passengers by Static Electricity, for which Munyon's to America although we may charge what appliances are the latest and best. There

Broadway and 26th Street.

A Word In Your Ear



it because clothing economy is not only possible, but we demonstrate it daily. You may be as well dressed as you like, yet spend in moderation. Here's a Whisper.

Our Vale Suit—a smart athletic cut that always pleases. There's a jaunty swing to it that's inseparably connected with the doughty athlete. \$15 to \$25. Serges black and blue, \$12. A price that's very low for such a standard of excellence. And they fit.

Hackett Carhart & Co

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

annous an

B. Altman & Co.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

To-day, TUESDAY.

A number of Suits, Tailor-made effects, consisting of various materials and styles, will be offered at decided reductions in prices,

\$18.50. \$22.50. \$28.00

150 Tailor-finished Skirts of Cheviot, Homespun and Covert Cloth, unlined, adapted to be worn with Shirt Waists . . . \$8.00

(Second Floor.)

NO "PICTURE OF THE YEAR"

CONSTANT'S PORTRAIT OF VICTORIA FAILS TO TAKE THAT PLACE. Sixty Square Feet of Fudge," It Is Called

-Sargent's "The Daughters of Mr. Wertheimer" the Most Notable Picture in the Exhibition-Frank Discussion of It Avoided . LONDON, May 10 - There is no "picture the year," in the accepted sense of the term, in this year's show of the Royal Academy at Burlington House The Selection and Hanging committees have done their best to give one to the public in M. Constant's

vorks that make up the exhibition. Outlook, "occupies the place of honor in the | into his food medicaments to prevent chronic big room " With few exceptions, none of them important, this is the general verdict. Sometimes, in order to rouse him, he is al-

ism the Outlook proceeds:

Even situate as it is, it fails to impress you, It has no solidity of modelling, no force of to undress himself just where he is color, no dignity of ensemble. The elabimagination. There the gaudy taste of the painter of popular harem pictures will out.

There are also days when the King is torpainter of popular harem pictures will out. leaning does not do."

ure which it feels may with safety be ac-

the palm has deserved it. The picture upon which the public has fixed is, as was foretold piece of work. Technically it is a masterpiece. The critics dwell somewhat upon this, and mention the wonderful foreshortening in the fan held by one of the ladies. But what really rivets the attention as soon as one comes to the picture is passed over. As one critic remarks in a leading morning baper, there is a difficulty in speaking frankly of such a picture, inasmuch as the ladies' names appear upon it. He laments the old custom of labelling portraits as "Portrait of Lad."
"Portrait of Mine. X." or "Mile. Y." Even then this critic would have been but little more frank. And I must follow his example. A well-known artist who has more than one picture "on the line" in this year's show, asked me what was the most striking picture I had noticed. I told him "Wertheimer's daughters." Then he asked me how I interpreted it. I told him and he then gave me his interpretation Neither of them could be given outside the smoking room. The Outlook speaks of "audacity of

allure," and I will leave it at that. As usual the taflor's journal sent its representative to the Academy, and, of course, he confined himself to his own special line. confined himself to his own special line.

"The eye only sees what it brings with it the capacity of seeing," says the editor of the Tauor and Cutter, "so we saw clothes. Some of it was good, much of it was middling, and a small portion of it was really bad.

"This latter section provided us with some

"This latter section provided us with some novel ideas -such, for instance, as no collar to D. B. frocks, knickers and vest cut in one, morning coats without any seams in the back, vests with two buttons at the top and none below, trousers without seams, and overcoats without any visible means of fastening.

"Then, there are garments with braid round the cuffs, and stitching on the edges, buttons that could not possibly fit the holes indicated, and other marks of carelessness. "We want to know why a button, a seam, or a piece of braid cannot be as faithfully can be on a military uniform

Here are some samples of dress as the Toilor and Cutter sees them at the Academy: "No. 32-The portrait of W. F. Lyon, Esq. in red hunting morning coat and white breeches. The special features of style proclaim the coat the work of a good tailor.

"No. 66-A portrait of J. McWhirter, Esq., R. A., in gray jacket and trousers and black vest-truly a strange mixture! There are no seams to the trousers, no stitching on the edge, no suggestion of a cuff to the sleeves, and no forearm seams.

"No. 88-Portrait of A. G. Witherby, Esq., The buttonholes are far too large, and do not match-fancy a black hole on a light drab

"No. 148-Portrait of the late Duke of Westminster-one of the best in the Academy. The black morning coat and vest and dark gray-striped trousers are so admirably exe-

cuted that they add completeness to a good

"No. 211-Prof. Aitchison Cont. bluich black; vest, greenish black; trousers, brownish black. The vest is adorned with three buttons, which is at least two short of the proper number.

MAD KING OTTO'S THE

Will Not Take Proper Treatment and His Discase Is Making Kapid Progress.

LONDON, May 10 According to reports from Munich, the condition of the insane King Otto, who, some days ago, relebrated his fifty-third birthday, has again become critics will he none of it, and for once in progress as the unhappy monerch, who is way the public indorse the critics. In exceedingly strong, will not let himself be fact, this much-advertised picture is a poor examined or treated. As he cannot be inthing, when one considers the other 1,822 duced to take the necessary diet and baths which would increase the activity of the "Sixty square feet of fudge," says the heart, efforts are made to introduce secretly inflammation of the arteries and dropsy, 'To complete its somewhat trenchant criti- lowed to see persons whom he once knew, and whose features he remembers from his "It was perhaps from a sense of its ded- boyhood. These he at once recognizes. dencies that Providence, who arranges calling them by their names. He dines, these spring handicaps, gave it a grossly smokes and plays with them for some time unfair advantage over the other pictures. and then suddenly breaks of, becomes apathetic, pulls at his beard and then commences

The King rises very irregularly. Some orate background is lined in like a second-rate | times, according to his mood, he tosses himscene painter's interior, with ruled lines me- | self about in bed till late in the day, rolls chanically passing through light shadow and himself up in the bed clothes, and then throws half tone, so as to give a curiously flimsy them off with his feet or hands. There are ommands considerable respect when he bed or his room, and as exercise is necessary paints, as he can, solidly modelled heads of masculine character But he is not to

his breakfast is brought in he peeps slylv Foiled in its constant desire to have one pict at the lackeys who wait on him with as much ceremony as if he were sane. At other times claimed as the picture of the year, as was the when he is hungry and wants to eat he does case with Sargent's large portrait group last not wait till they have left the room, but year, the public has been obliged to select for pounces on everything on the table ravenyear, the pulling has been in selecting the ously. But generally he waits till the lackeys Constant, it is right again in accepting the have gone, and then eats everything up Sargent. Every notice of the Academy one | When the servants reappear and find the Sargent. Every notice of the Academy one empty dishes the King laughs heartliy. Owpalm, and this is a case where he who hears ing to his complete want of exercise he suffers from sleeplessness. At night he sits for hours in his room, sometimes talking aloud which the public has nied is, as was loved by cable, the portrait of the daughters of to himself, sometimes singing, in a beautiful voice, and only toward morning falls asleep Great stress is laid at Castle Furstenried on the same ceremony and treatment being given for the sick King as if he were in good health. However curious it may sound, it seems as if the King himself takes care that he should receive roya attentions He notices exactly what goes on around him, and when he is to be induced by strata gem to do anything for instance, if he is wanted to take a drive-the doctors must never betray their intention, for then the King offers such resistance and gets so furious that doctors and attendants have quickly to retire. But if he can be made to helieve that he can outwit his doctors and make fools of them, he does what is wanted. In fools of them, he does what is wanted, it order to get him into the carriage to take a drive the following manesuvre is resorted to: The carriage drives up to the gate of the garden, and is, apparently, left along there. As soon as the king thinks he is not watched he jumps into the carriage and calls for the coachman without being in the least astonished at seeing his doctor follow him into it.

Lackawanna Car Workers at Hoboken Strike. The 285 car workers employed at the Hoboken end of the Lackswanns Railroad

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